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Hunter, R. *Socialists at Work*. Pp. 374. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

This is a chronicle of some interesting facts concerning the Socialist movement, but of so incomplete a character as hardly to justify publication in book form. The material would serve well for a series of popular magazine articles entitled, "Notes on Socialism Abroad and at Home," but as a book it is hardly worthy of the perusal of a student.

The book is devoted in the main to the Socialist movement in Europe and details visits to the various Socialist conventions. Most attention is devoted to the Socialist party in Germany, which is held up as the most strongly and best organized of any of the political parties and therefore the most worthy of emulation by other Socialists. In analyzing the growth of the movement abroad, the author takes pains to show wherein the foreign conditions differ essentially from the American and to point out the fact that no conclusions for America can be based on European premises.

From this general criticism of the book, the only chapter which can be excepted is the one entitled "Socialism in Art and Literature." In this chapter the author presents in a new and interesting way a survey of the accomplishment of Socialists in these two fields. Altogether the material is quite noteworthy and well arranged.

The style of the book is interesting but by no means scholarly. The author has attempted to state the problem in a popularized way such as that employed by Mr. Wells in his "New Worlds for Old," but Mr. Hunter's book shows much less thought and mature judgment than that of Mr. Wells. On the whole, it would seem that one chapter of moment scarcely justifies the publication of a three-hundred page book.

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Lewis, G. R. *The Stannaries: A Study of the English Tin Miner*. Pp. 278. Price, \$1.50 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.

This very scholarly study, awarded the David A. Wells prize for 1906-07, is the outcome of an undergraduate thesis begun by Dr. Lewis at Harvard University, and represents three years of investigation—one in America and two in England. The book affords ample evidence of painstaking, intelligent work.

In his opening chapter the author treats of technical conditions in the English tin industry, which dates back at least to the bronze age. The early English kings were impressed with the superior skill of the Germans in mining and metallurgy, although Dr. Lewis points out that for centuries the English pewterer excelled his continental brother. It is the author's opinion that Kemble's declaration that mines formed part of the regalian rights of the Anglo-Saxon kings is based on charters that are inconclusive. In view of our present agitation for the preservation of natural resources, the following principles among others set forth by Emperor Frederick I,